

COCHISE REVIEW

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PROFESSIONAL

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RAILROAD TIME TABLES.

Arizona & South Eastern Railroad

Pacific Time one hour earlier than City time

Northward				Southward			
First Class	Distance	Time	Second Class	First Class	Distance	Time	Second Class
1st Class	0	0	0	1st Class	0	0	0
6:00	0	0	0	6:00	0	0	0
6:05	1.3	0	0	6:05	1.3	0	0
6:12	4.0	0	0	6:12	4.0	0	0
6:25	8.3	0	0	6:25	8.3	0	0
6:32	12.4	0	0	6:32	12.4	0	0
6:38	15.4	0	0	6:38	15.4	0	0
6:45	19.5	0	0	6:45	19.5	0	0
6:52	23.6	0	0	6:52	23.6	0	0
6:58	27.7	0	0	6:58	27.7	0	0
7:05	31.8	0	0	7:05	31.8	0	0
7:12	35.9	0	0	7:12	35.9	0	0
7:18	40.0	0	0	7:18	40.0	0	0
7:25	44.1	0	0	7:25	44.1	0	0
7:32	48.2	0	0	7:32	48.2	0	0
7:38	52.3	0	0	7:38	52.3	0	0
7:45	56.4	0	0	7:45	56.4	0	0
7:52	60.5	0	0	7:52	60.5	0	0
7:58	64.6	0	0	7:58	64.6	0	0
8:05	68.7	0	0	8:05	68.7	0	0

* Flag Stations—stop on Signal.
V. R. STILES, R. C. MORGAN,
G. F. & P. A. Superintendent.

Southern Pacific Railroad.

WESTBOUND.

Benson, leave	4:37 p. m.
Tucson, arrive	7:20 "
Maricopa, "	9:40 "
Phoenix, "	6:00 a. m.
Passengers for Phoenix, from the east or west, remain at Maricopa over night. Sleeping car and hotel accommodation.	

Yuma, arrive 8:00 a. m.
Los Angeles, arrive 12:00 noon.

EASTBOUND.

Benson, leave	9:06 a. m.
Wilcox, arrive	10:42 "
Bowie, "	11:55 "
Lordsburg, "	1:45 p. m.
Deming, "	2:50 "
El Paso, "	6:00 "

New Mexico and Arizona Railroad.

WESTBOUND.

Benson, leave	5:30 p. m.
Fairbank, arrive	6:13 "
Nogales, "	9:00 "

EASTBOUND.

Nogales, leave	5:10 a. m.
Fairbank, arrive	7:57 "
Benson, "	8:40 "

Santa Fe Prescott and Phoenix Railroad.

NORTHBOUND.

Phoenix, leave	10:50 p. m.
Hot Springs Junction, arrive	11:47 "
Congress Junction, "	12:55 a. m.
Prescott, "	4:23 "
Jerome Junction, "	5:30 "
Asheville, "	7:30 "

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON

Opinion That War Is Declared.

NO POLITICAL EXCITEMENT

Only a Show of Force Will Move the Sultan of Turkey to Pay Up.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—The best informed men in Washington regard the sentence in Minister Conger's latest message to the department of state, "Rifle firing upon us daily by imperial troops," as equivalent to a declaration of war by the government of China against the nations whose ministers are prisoners—twist or turn the situation as you will that is what they really are—in the British legation in Peking. The fiction that the Chinese government is helpless because of the ascendancy of the anti-foreign element cannot be maintained much longer, in the face of Minister Conger's declaration. Call them Boxers or what you please, those who control the imperial troops of China will have to be recognized and dealt with as the government of China by the nations interested, and what the United States is going to do about it becomes a more important question than ever. A protest, which some consider an ultimatum, has been sent to China. A declaration of war against China is expected from one or more European governments, and then the United States will have to do likewise or withdraw its troops from the little allied army that is trying to fight its way to Peking under difficulties, and is being opposed by imperial Chinese troops. This government has no authority to declare war, that authority being vested solely in congress, but the president can have congress in extra session inside of ten days, and the impression is daily increasing that he will have to perform that duty, regardless of the presidential campaign.

According to Senator Daniel, who has just returned from an extended western trip, the people of that section are not exciting themselves over the political situation. To use his own words, "I went to the Pacific coast for a little vacation, and between Kansas City and San Francisco, going and coming, I did not see a political banner nor hear a hurrah from Bryan or McKinley. That certainly indicates a good, healthy condition. I have never seen a campaign so quiet at this stage." It seems as though the officials of the Department of State would get ashamed of repeating that same old story about the Sultan of Turkey having been again told that he must at once settle those American missionary claims. It is a well recognized fact among the governments of Europe that the only "must" that gets the serious attention of the sultan is that which is backed by a show of force. To use a bit of slang, it is up to this government to send a warship or two to collect those claims, or to stop talking about them.

Admiral Highborn, like the dissenting jurymen, believes the other members of the Board of Bureau Chiefs of the Navy department—Admirals Melville, Bradford and O'Neill and Captain Sigsbee—to be an obstinate lot, and he has refused to agree with them as to the plans for the three protected cruisers authorized by the Naval appropriation bill for the current fiscal year, and has plans of his own. The controversy will be referred to Secretary Long for settlement when he returns from his vacation, and naval officers are not envying his job.

H. S. Aldrich, of Ohio, who lives in the vicinity of a factory that makes shrapnell shells for Uncle Sam, has been telling some official news that had not before leaked out in Washington. He said: "Although little fuss is made about it, the government is straining every resource in anticipation of a long conflict in China. Hurry orders have been sent to all parties working on contracts for munitions of war, and some of them are working night and day under those orders."

From every part of the world comes news of new competitors in the commercial and industrial race. The general idea of the Argentine Republic has been that it was a country which had frequent revolutions and sold enormous quantities of hides to our leather workers. An Englishman, who passed

through Washington on his way to investigate the machinery and methods of our best shoe factories, in the interest of Argentine capitalists who intend to establish shoe factories in that country, said: "The Argentine Republic will in time not only manufacture shoes to supply the home trade, but will ship the product of her factories to England and continental Europe, where there is a good market for such goods. We now ship hides and leather to all the world, and the freight would be no more on the manufactured goods than on the raw material. We have cheap leather and an unlimited supply, as well as cheap labor. We believe we can make shoes and undersell most of our competitors."

The department of labor has issued a bulletin on trusts and industrial combinations and their effect on wages and prices, which is on the whole rather favorable to the trusts, especially as to wages. Several labor leaders have been saying the same thing for months.

RUSSIANS IN BAD LIGHT.

Former Officers Said to Have Joined the Boxers.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Aug. 15.—A remarkable story was brought by the steamer Empress of Japan to the effect that a number of ex-officers and privates from Siberia had joined the ranks of the Boxers, and that having reason to suspect the fidelity of their Chinese transport coolies, the Russians had killed 200 of the Chinese and then loaded their bodies into a junk which they set on fire and sent drifting down the Pei Ho.

The story is published with a number of corroborative details in a number of oriental papers. Many Chinese now aver that Prince Tuan, the rebel leader is not a member of the imperial clan at all.

He is supposed to be the son of the fifth Prince Tuan, but it is alleged that he is a supposititious son. His mother being a nurse in Prince Tuan's family. By collusion with Prince Tuan's wife the child, who is now Prince Tuan, was introduced as the princess' son.

SOLDIERS ACCUSED OF OUTRAGES

Officers Give no Protection to Chinese Women and Children.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily News says that private reports accuse the men of some of the foreign contingents of abominable treatment of Chinese women and girls. Outrages are frequent, and the protection of officers cannot be obtained. The correspondents suppress the details fearing they might cause international differences. The Japanese newspapers comment on the bad effect these acts will have on the natives.

Salute the Flag.

The idea of teaching the scholars in public schools to salute the flag, which New Zealand has copied from the United States, has found great favor in the last few months. Almost every school is provided with a flagstaff and flag, and the patriotic speeches which the unfurling ceremonies have occasioned would fill many volumes. The New Zealand flag has recently undergone a slight alteration with a view of securing uniformity with the flags of other Australian colonies. Formerly the flag a blue ensign with four stars, representing the southern cross, on a blue field. Now the stars are on a white disk in the center of the blue field. The innovation is distinctive but ugly.

—Robert M. Hackett.

Has Cleaned the City.

CHICAGO, Aug. 15.—Whether or not the bubonic pest exists in Rio, its supposed presence has been a good thing for the cleanliness of the city. Every case of sickness is supposed to be the dread disease, and the health officers make a clean sweep of the premises. A condition of filth has been discovered which is probably unequalled by that of any other large city in the western hemisphere. Rooms have been visited where neither light nor pure air has penetrated for years and mold has formed inches deep on the very sleeping mats of the dwellers. The sanitary inspectors tear down the blinds and curtains, burn all the furniture and thoroughly cleanse the apartments so that the city will be greatly improved.

Kurds Murder 200 Armenians.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 15.—Advices from Bitlis, Asiatic Turkey, say that 200 men, women and children have been murdered in the Armenian village of Spaghank, in the district of Sassun, by troops and Kurds under All Pasha, the commandant of Bitlis. He is also said to have ordered the village to be burned.

CAMPAIGN APPROACHING

Rapidly the Critical Stage.

CHINA MUST NOW TAKE HER

Last Stand in the Defense of Peking. A Monetary Indemnity.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The bureau of navigation has made public the following dispatch:

"TAKU, Aug. 12.—Just received an undated dispatch from Chaffee, at Matwew, which says opposition of no consequence, yet the heat is terrible; many men are prostrated. Please inform the secretary of war. (Signed) "REMY."

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—High government officials today declare the indemnity which the U. S. would demand for every American citizen killed or maimed by Chinese during the trouble, would be sufficient to support their families for the remainder of their lives. This government does not want a province, a town, a village or a single square foot of Chinese territory as an indemnity, says an official, who is close to the president. There is but one indemnity which they can give our people and that is monetary indemnity to the families of their victims.

The state department announces that a message from minister Conger has been received. But of an uncertain date. It is not a reply to a telegram sent to him on August 8th. It will not be made public.

PARIS, Aug. 15.—Dispatches received here from the French consul general at Shanghai show that apprehension exists as to the condition prevailing there and in its vicinity.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—The Chinese minister in London has informed the British foreign office that the foreign legations at Peking were safe on Monday, Aug. 13th.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—Rear Admiral Bruce, telegraphing from Taku to the British admiralty, says:

"Have received the following from the general at Ho Si Wu, Aug. 10: The troops are about 27 miles distant from Peking. They experienced little opposition."

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—It is generally recognized that the campaign in China is rapidly approaching the critical stage. The international advance guard must by this time be close to the point on the road where China will elect to make her last stand in defense of her capital.

BERLIN, Aug. 15.—A dispatch received here from Che Foo says the British and Russian consuls agree in stating that the relief force arrived at An Ping August 9 without further opposition, this place being about 32 miles from Peking.

HONG KONG, Aug. 15.—Continued investigations at Canton show Chinese are mounting larger guns, old gunboats are being overhauled and mines have been made ready to lay in West river.

PARIS, Aug. 15.—The French foreign office has received the following dispatch from the minister of France at Peking, dated August 9:—"We have been advised that Li Hung Chang is charged to negotiate telegraphically with the powers. We are ignorant of events occurring outside the legation. It is surrounded by hostile defenses. How could we negotiate without diplomatic corps regaining its rights and the legation grounds being evacuated? If the negotiations prevent the march of the allied troops which is our only salvation, we risk falling into Chinese hands."

Section wherein lies the French legation is occupied by imperial troops who have not entirely ceased to fire. We are reduced to siege rations. We have provisions, horses, rice and bread for fifteen days." The following dispatch has been received from the French Consul at Canton. "All is quiet here. In the district of Swatow, the agitation against the christians and missionaries is alarming. Many missions in that region have been pillaged and burned. Viceroy and myself have decided each to send a delegate to make an investigation and re-establish order."

NO REST FOR M'KINLEY

Hay's Illness Increases the Burden of the President.

CANTON, Ohio, Aug. 15.—Evidently the vacation season is practically ended for President McKinley. He is overwhelmed with official duties sent on from Washington and the illness of Secretary Hay has made the president's burden heavier. Today a second long distance telephone was put in the McKinley cottage so that two private wires connect the president with Washington. Nelson B. Webster, a White House stenographer, joined the corps of secretaries already here this morning, and this means that the press of business is steadily growing heavier. Few people know that President McKinley is a farmer. He is trying to get a half day off from work that he may visit his 100-acre farm, 15 miles distant in Stark county. The president's farm is well cultivated, and a tenant pays a good rental. It is the president's pride that his farm pays, and he takes a farmer's interest in crops and the best farm methods.

NO CANAL EXTENSION.

Nicaragua Refuses the Inter-Oceanic Company's Request.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Aug. 15.—The representatives of the Inter-Oceanic Canal company have been unsuccessful in their efforts to get an extension of time for depositing with the government of Nicaragua \$400,000 gold and beginning the construction of a railroad and canal across the country.

WILL RETURN TO WASHINGTON.

President McKinley to Leave Canton August 16.

CANTON, O., Aug. 15.—According to present plans President and Mrs. McKinley will leave Canton Thursday, Aug. 16, for the national capital. They will be there on the 18th to receive the Cuban teachers and on the 19th the president will attend the memorial service for the late King Humbert.

Filipino Rebels May Surrender

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—A cablegram to the Sun from Hongkong says Manila advises to the Filipino junta assert that General MacArthur and General Alejandrino, a leading rebel commander, are negotiating for the surrender, under the amnesty proclamation, of the insurgent forces in Central Luzon. These rebel forces include those under Colonels Lucena and Tesson, who last Wednesday captured Lieutenant Alstetter of the engineer corps and eleven cavalry men. Diligent inquiries at Army headquarters in Manila failed to confirm the report of any such negotiations being on foot. It is known, however, that MacArthur has been in constant conference with rebel politicians and military leaders with the object of bringing about peace otherwise than by fighting. On Saturday last General MacArthur, with an escort of officers, went to San Fernando and met Alejandrino at a conference, which had previously been arranged. According to the Filipinos, Alejandrino then made his offer to surrender the Central Luzon rebel commands and also to produce Aguinaldo under certain conditions, which were made public. The result of the conference is not known. At its conclusion Alejandrino returned to the mountains.

Death of An Old Timer.

JEROME, Ariz., Aug. 10.—(Special correspondent to the Republican.)—Tommy Milligan, one of the best known characters in Jerome, is dead, and will be buried today. He fell dead at twenty minutes to six o'clock yesterday afternoon, at a house on north Hull avenue, where he was doing chores, as was his custom.

He had been in unusually good spirits all day and did not complain of being sick or in pain. He was in the act of gathering up an armful of wood to take in the house, when he pitched forward and died without a groan and without speaking a word.

When he fell Irene Martin rushed out and asked him if he wanted a drink. He made no reply. She straightened him out on the floor of the little room where the wood was kept and he was dead. His death was sudden as everyone predicted it would be.

From a man of influence and wealth he went down, down to the lowest depths of a drunkard's life. His money soon went when he took to drink. He never lost his kindly disposition, and was ever ready to do a favor to anyone asking it of him. He had lots of friends in Jerome, all of whom are sorry for the poor old man.

He came to Prescott in the early days, when everyone had money. He was a barber, and started a shop in Prescott, where Porter's store was afterward built. He owned considerable property in the town and was reputed to be worth \$20,000.

THE BRITISH OPINION

A Triumphant March Has Been Made.

THE BURGHERS ARE YIELDING

They May Return to Their Farms at Once Proclaims General Bobs.

From the British point of view the army under Lord Roberts has made a grand march from Bloemfontein to Pretoria, through the entire sweep of one republic, and so far as the capital of the second. The war is virtually over. President Kruger has gone north, taking with him all the government money and leaving the officials unpaid. It is thought that he will flee to Holland. Though the Boers maintain that they will continue to fight to the very end, in Lydenburg and the surrounding mountainous district, where they have established a new stronghold, it is reported on good authority that they have a sufficient supply of provisions to last them only two months time. Any further operations toward the north must necessarily become no more than a continuous guerrilla warfare.

For the last few days great numbers of the burghers have been coming in to give up their arms. Also proclamations have been issued by Lord Roberts stating that such burghers as will fight no more shall be allowed to return to their farms in peace; and, as is now well known, the burgher holds the safety of his farm above all else in the world. So far, then, as all evidence shows, the war is practically at an end.

The Boer, also, for the time being at least, considers all is over. In conversation with a young burgher this afternoon a man who had fought on the Boer side at Spion kop, at Vaal Krans and at Colenso, he asked me if I had come up with the British forces. Then he said I am one of those whose country is being taken from them. This is the sentiment expressed in different forms as is stated by most of the intelligent men.

Some of the women tell of the time when gold was first discovered near Barbalon, and men came to the president to say that all the troubles of the state were over, that gold had been found in the land. Kruger was silent for a long time before he answered, "Fools, every ounce of gold will be weighed in blood."

Now, some of them say that they hope that the gold will be as great a curse to England as it has been before to the Transvaal. They say that the time will come when Great Britain will be sorry for this war. They say that mothers are bringing up their children imbued with the one idea of an undying hatred of the British. They firmly believe that in some future years, when England perhaps is mixed up in some European trouble, the Afrianders will once more rise to assert their independence and to drive the English back into the sea.

MR. HUNTINGTON'S DEATH.

Had Little Effect on the General Stock Market.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 15.—Heart disease was the direct cause of Mr. Huntington's death.

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—Mr. Huntington's death had little effect on the general stock market. Even his own stocks, chiefly among which was Southern Pacific, were hardly disturbed.

SAYS MR. M'KINLEY WILL WIN

W. K. Vanderbilt Declares His Re-election A Moral Certainty

LONDON, Aug. 15.—The Daily Express publishes an interview with William K. Vanderbilt and represents the American millionaire as saying that Mr. McKinley's re-election to the presidency is a moral certainty.

Senator Ingalls in New Mexico.

ATCHISON, Kas. Aug. 15.—Ex-United States senator John J. Ingalls, who is in Las Vegas, New Mexico, for his health, is sinking rapidly.

Metal Quotations.

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—Copper quiet, brokers, 16 1/2; exchange, 16.50. Lead dull, unchanged.